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5 **The relevance vector machine technique for channel equalization application**
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Neural Networks, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 12 Issue: 6 , Nov. 2001
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Ronald L. Rivest , Robert E. Schapire
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the automaton to perform experiments. Our procedures use a new representation for finite automata, based on the notion of equivalence
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a prior over the **weights** governed by a set of **hyperparameters**, one associated with each **weight**, whose most
number of disadvantages, notably the absence of **probabilistic** outputs, the requirement to estimate a
wnK(xxn)w 0 1) where fwn g are the model `**weights**' and K(is a kernel function. The key
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over the model **weights** governed by a set of **hyperparameters**, one associated with each **weight**, whose most
(SVM)We demonstrate that by exploiting a **probabilistic** Bayesian learning framework, we can derive
= w T x)1) where the output is a linearly-**weight**ed sum of M ,generally nonlinear and xed, basis
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the parameters q of the model, where a are the **hyperparameters** of the prior. Given a set of priors we may
,w j)is the output of expert j, giving a **probabilistic** mixture model. In this paper we restrict the
uncertainty. The use of regularisation or "**weight** decay" corresponds to the prior assumption that
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1 2 j !2 j 2) where j is the **hyperparameter** that governs the prior defined over the
Vector Machine (RVM) introduced by Tipping is a **probabilistic** model similar to the widespread Support
basis functions and f! j g are the model `**weights**'Unlike in the Support Vector Machines SVM)
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odds with each other, so we must introduce a **hyperparameter** b representing how much **weight** to place on
they include Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA)**Probabilistic** LSA, Principal Components Analysus (PCA)the
a **hyperparameter** b representing how much **weight** to place on accurately reproducing the original
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non-Bayesian models are the ability to infer **hyperparameters** All the correspondences should be
to compute predictive distribution using the **probabilistic** framework. Moreover, Bayesian model selection
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approximation can be applied to implement **hyperparameter** inference in section 4 we discuss
Moreover, Bayesian methods can also provide **probabilistic** class prediction that is more desirable than
MacKay's evidence framework (MacKay, 1992) using a **weight**-space interpretation. The unnormalized evidence
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in the prior distribution, as #the **hyperparameter** vector. Thus, for a given **hyperparameter**
Moreover, Bayesian methods can also provide **probabilistic** class prediction that is more desirable than
built up MacKay's evidence framework [4] using a **weight**-space interpretation. The unnormalized evidence
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This not only builds the ability to infer **hyperparameters** in Bayesian framework but also provides
over other non-Bayesian models is the explicit **probabilistic** formulation. This not only builds the ability
considers probability distributions in the **weight** space of the network. Together with the observed
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11 3. **Probabilistic** Framework
evidence framework (MacKay, 1992) using a **weight**-space interpretation, Seeger (1999) presented a
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Relevance Determination, Gaussian Processes, **Hyperparameter** Tuning, and Model Selection iii Table
3. **Probabilistic** Framework
MacKays evidence framework (MacKay, 1992) using a **weight**-space interpretation. The unnormalized evidence
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Bayesian Models for Non-Linear Autoregressions - Peter Müller, Mike West..   (Correct)
i)2 2V)2) Here V is an additional **hyperparameter**, and N(x m s) indicates that the random
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